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VOTING IN ITALY—Nuns line up to vote in Roman schoolroom yesterday to elect new parliament.

Mood of Uncertainty as Italians Ballot

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, May 7 (AP)—Italy today began its two-day parliamentary elections in outward calm and a mood of uncertainty over the future of its democratic system.

The 37 million Italians who are called to vote for a new Chamber of Deputies and Senate faced a confusing choice among nine major parties and at least as many marginal ones.

The fundamental issue is whether the present government, led by Prime Minister Indro Montanelli, will continue or whether a new government will be formed.

Nation Calm on 1st Day of Vote

largest nations is to be governed by a center-left coalition, as it has been during the last 10 years, or seeks a new road.

The question mark of the election is the real strength of resurgent neo-Fascism. The returns also will show whether the Italian Communist party—the strongest in the West—has suffered substantially from the loss of power.

other far-left factions, and how the embattled center has stood up to attacks from both left and right.

The performance of the Christian Democratic party, backbone of the center and Italy's strongest political force, will be crucial. The party, which has governed Italy alone or with allies uninterruptedly during the last 20 years, is believed to have

recaptured many voters who had been drifting with neo-Fascism during the last few weeks.

The neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement, nevertheless, is expected to advance in Sicily, the Naples region and some other areas in Southern Italy, and in Rome. It is not believed to have made any sizable inroads in the industrial North.

The neo-Fascist party organ, *Il Secolo d'Italia*, proclaimed today that the rightist movement hopes to bring about "a political, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

British Commission Is Said to Find Rhodesian Blacks Veto Settlement

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—A British commission has reported that Rhodesia's projected constitutional settlement with rebellious Rhodesians is definitely unacceptable to the people of that African country as a whole.

The development was revealed by informed sources tonight. It confronts Prime Minister Edward Heath with a critical choice—whether he should abandon the plan and go on boycotting the breakaway regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith or whether he should attempt to sidestep the plan through the use of black African resistance.

Mr. Heath's Conservative party split over what should be done. Their rift could spill over into other areas of policy, including the key issue of the Heath government's program: the plan to lead Britain into the European Economic Community.

The report of the British commission, headed by a High Court Justice, Lord Pearce, was handed to the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Thursday.

Its contents, pending publication in a few weeks, remain officially secret.

The Foreign Office has blacked out all comment on the report's findings.

But informants who have seen the report said the conclusions address this stark message to Mr. Heath's government:

The majority of Rhodesians, meaning the Africans who outnumber whites by four million to

250,000, have given an unqualified "no" to a deal envisaging slow political advancement toward black rule.

The sources declined to reveal details of the Pearce commission's findings beyond saying that its negative judgment was emphatic.

The Smith regime proclaimed Rhodesia's independence from Britain in 1965 without London's permission.

Since then, the all-white Salisbury government has made Rhodesia a republic and has moved closer to neighboring

South Africa's system of apartheid, or racial segregation. This led the United Nations to impose economic, political and other sanctions on the country.

Under Security Council authority Britain maintains a sea patrol in the Mozambique Channel to bar the delivery of oil supplies to Rhodesia. But Mr. Smith's men get most of their essentials through South Africa.

Successive British governments have pledged that any constitutional settlement with the Salis-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Lord Pearce

Parties Maneuver in Bonn Crisis

By David Binder

BONN, May 7 (NYT)—This was a topsy-turvy weekend for the West German capital, with every indication that the rest of the week would continue in the same fashion.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers came and left before he had a chance to play a role as invisible member in the dispute between the governing coalition

of Chancellor Willy Brandt and the powerful conservative opposition over parliamentary ratification of Bonn's 1970 treaties with Moscow and Poland.

He had been scheduled to have some backroom talks with two deputies of the Christian Democratic Union this evening. The deputies, Erik Blumenfeld and Walter Kiep, had asked for the session, presumably to gather arguments for supporting efforts at a coalition-opposition compromise leading to ratification.

They were to have been guests at a supper given by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel for Mr. Rogers. Attending in place of the man who did not come to dinner was Assistant Secretary of State Martin Hillenbrand, ambassador-designate to Bonn.

Mr. Scheel conferred for 40 minutes with Mr. Rogers, while accompanying him to the airport this morning. Then Mr. Scheel returned to Bonn to join Chancellor Brandt in planning a new summit meeting tomorrow with opposition leaders headed by Rainer G. Barzel.

The summit session, the third in six days, will be a last-minute effort to head off a showdown vote on the ratification issue in the Bundestag on Tuesday and Wednesday. The two parliamentary factions have almost equal strength in the 496-member Bundestag.

Mr. Scheel submitted a second draft resolution on bipartisan foreign policy principles in relation to the Eastern treaties to Warner Marx, a deputy sitting

for Mr. Barzel, this afternoon. The government hopes that this will serve as the basis for compromise. So far, the opposition, torn by dissension between moderates who more or less approve the treaties, among them Mr. Barzel, and extreme right-wingers, has refused to commit itself to a bipartisan resolution text.

Soviet Commitment

The opposition extremists are also demanding that any such resolution get "binding approval" from the Soviet government as a precondition for their support of the treaties. This is viewed in government quarters as contrary to normal international practice and, therefore, unrealistic.

Soviet Ambassador Valentin Falin called on Foreign Minister Scheel yesterday with a paper that apparently explained what the Russians had done and could

do with such documents in relation to the treaties.

Meanwhile, representatives of the extreme right wing of the opposition were out in force on Bonn's marketplace to reiterate their antagonism to the Eastern treaties and presumably to put pressure on Mr. Barzel against compromise.

More than 10,000 gathered to hear violent speeches by leaders of organizations of Germans expelled after World War II from Eastern territories. Among the speakers were Herbert Caisa, Heinrich Windelen and Herbert Hupka, all Christian Democratic deputies and all opposed to Mr. Barzel's compromise efforts.

The crowd included supporters of right-wing fringe groups—the so-called Resistance Action and the National Democratic party—some of whom denounced Chancellor Brandt as a traitor.

Hijacker of U.S. Jet Bails Out Over Honduras with \$303,000

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, May 7.—The hijacker of an Eastern Air Lines jet, who rejected one \$303,000 ransom because the denominations of the bills were too small, took his second satchel of money and leaped from the plane yesterday before dawn over a mountainous jungle area of Honduras.

The jump ended a marathon

On day of his scheduled Army induction, a war foe hijacks to Cuba a U.S. plane carrying 89 others. Page 3.

hijack that began over Pennsylvania Friday afternoon. The phrasing had included two stopovers at Dulles International Airport near Washington, D.C., five hours of circling over the airport while Eastern officials searched for the large bills the hijacker insisted on, and a stop-

over in New Orleans, where planes were changed.

But the pilot of the two Boeing-727s, Capt. W. I. Henderson, expressed skepticism that the hijacker survived the jump.

"He'll be very lucky if he made it, because it's a very difficult maneuver to open that back door," Capt. Henderson said on returning yesterday to Miami, his original destination when he left Allentown, Pa., Friday.

The airstrip is facing the door closed and it's right in front of the tail.

"Whether he was successful in getting out without losing the top of his head, we don't know. We saw no parachute open, but it was fairly dark."

Crew members said the man

was in his middle 40s. There was speculation that he was an Air Force veteran of the Vietnam war because of knowledge of flying that he disclosed during the hijack.

The FBI reportedly had obtained one of his fingerprints.

Crew members said the man told them he didn't want the money for his own use and indicated it might be used by a foreign power.

"He talked like there was another country and he wanted the money for a cause," Capt. Henderson said.

"That hijacker," he added, "was the most ruthless individual I've ever come across. He had a gun on one of the two stewardesses throughout. I believe we're all

lucky that he didn't blow one of our heads off."

The area he picked to jump is near where the borders of Honduras, Guatemala and British Honduras meet.

Honduras officials have sent troops and aircraft to search for the hijacker. But one official noted that the area is a savage region that still holds some completely primitive Indian tribal villages, with few roads or other means of communication.

"If he has \$300,000 with him, it will not be hard to find people to hide him," the official said.

Guatemalan guerrillas operating in similar terrain nearby have found it a safe haven from pursuing government forces for years.

Hanoi Says Many Civilians Die

Navy Jets Down Three MiGs, Bombing of North Continues

SAIGON, May 7 (AP)—Carrier-based Navy jets shot down three North Vietnamese MiG interceptors 80 miles south of Hanoi yesterday, the U.S. command announced today. Other American aircraft knocked out scores of enemy tanks and supply trucks attempting to reach South Vietnamese defenses around Hue.

Command spokesmen said a Navy A-7 attack plane was shot down by a surface-to-air missile yesterday in continuing air raids over North Vietnam, and the Seventh Fleet destroyer *Hanson* was hit by shore batteries while bombarding the North Vietnamese coast from the Gulf of Tonkin.

The pilot of the A-7 was reported missing. The U.S. command said there were no casualties aboard the *Hanson*, and damage was "minor."

Hanoi claimed three U.S. aircraft were shot down in North Vietnam.

In a radio broadcast, North Vietnam also said U.S. warplanes yesterday raided Nam Dinh City, some 50 miles south of Hanoi, killing and wounding many "civilians."

A Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by the North Vietnamese press agency called the raid "a new step of war escalation and a wretchedly blatant act of aggression taken by the Nixon administration against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

Allies Reported Hit

In a delayed report, field sources said a U.S. F-4 Phantom fighter-bomber hit a South Vietnamese village by mistake Friday and killed nine Saigon civilians and wounded 21 at the northern defense line at My Chan, 20 miles north of Hue.

A South Vietnamese military spokesman said such an incident occurred but referred all questions to the U.S. command. The command said it had no reports of civilians being killed but added that a ground commander reported that some of his troops had been "dazed" Friday when bombs from a U.S. plane were dropped too close to South Vietnamese lines.

While the South Vietnamese defense lines north of Hue held firm, North Vietnamese forces threatened to take three frontier base camps in the Central Highlands to the west and northwest of the provincial capital of Kontum City, thought to be a major target of the North Vietnamese offensive that began March 30.

South Vietnam's official news agency, Vietnam Press, said the government plans to move about 40,000 refugees from Kontum to Pleiku by road this week. The move would take the refugees down Highway 14, which has been closed by fighting around a key pass seven miles south of Kontum. South Vietnamese paratroopers are trying to reopen the road. Thousands of residents already have fled Kontum.

To the northeast, enemy troops fired rockets into the U.S. air base at Da Nang early today. Five Americans and three Vietnamese were reported wounded. One U.S. plane was destroyed and a second damaged. Planes at Da Nang fly missions over North Vietnam.

A New Tank Threat

A tank threat was reported for the first time in the populous coastal lowlands 75 miles to the east of Kontum. The Saigon command said three armored vehicles were sighted in the southern part of Quang Ngai Province, 90 miles south of Da Nang.

The Saigon command said South Vietnamese bombers attacked the tanks with a large column of North Vietnamese

troops, knocking out all three tanks and killing 50 of the enemy. There was speculation that the tanks were American-made vehicles lost by the South Vietnamese when they abandoned the northern part of Binh Dinh Province just below Quang Ngai.

The three Soviet-designed MiGs shot down yesterday matched the biggest single kill total this year, on April 16 southwest of Hanoi. Before that, the last time American pilots downed three MiGs in one day was on Oct. 26, 1967.

The aerial engagements swirled over the Bai Thuong airfield, northwest of the coastal city of Thanh Hoa, around the 20th parallel, 215 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone.

In one engagement, two Phantoms from the Seventh Fleet carrier *Kitty Hawk* tangled with a flight of four MiG-31s, the most advanced Soviet model in the North Vietnamese Air Force.

The American pilots fired missiles at the enemy flight, and

reported sending two of them down in flames within minutes. The two other MiGs fled north toward Hanoi, the pilots said. They pursued them for a time, but had to turn back to the *Kitty Hawk* because they were running out of fuel.

The third enemy interceptor, a slower MiG-17, was shot down by a missile fired from a Phantom from the carrier *Coral Sea*.

The U.S. command said the kills raised to 12 the number of MiGs shot down this year and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



CIGARETTE HUNT—South Vietnamese marines checking bodies of slain South Vietnamese troops killed in fighting at My Chan, 20 miles north of Hue. The marines had not received their cigarette rations for several days, and thus this macabre search.

For Meeting With Nixon on War Rogers Halts Trip, Returns to U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI).

Secretary of State William P. Rogers today suddenly cut short his European trip and returned to Washington tonight for talks with President Nixon on the Vietnam war.

State Department officials said that the talks were officially set for tomorrow. Mr. Nixon has been spending the weekend at his Camp David, Md., retreat.

The White House said that Mr. Rogers also would meet with the National Security Council tomorrow. Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said that Mr. Rogers had been called back for this and other consultations.

"I can't give any details on the meeting or what they will be discussing," Mr. Warren said.

Comment Refused

Department officials refused to comment on speculation concerning Mr. Rogers' abrupt return to Washington. Nor would they even acknowledge that the Nixon-Rogers meeting would be about Vietnam.

But it was generally assumed that Mr. Rogers was returning to give his advice to Mr. Nixon on North Vietnam's continuing offensive, which poses agonizing problems for the U.S. government.

Mr. Nixon and other administration spokesmen including Mr. Rogers have made it clear that the United States would take "all

necessary measures" short of use of nuclear weapons or U.S. ground combat troops, to insure the survival of South Vietnam.

Washington sources speculated that North Vietnam's continuing advances in the fighting appeared to confront Mr. Nixon with the necessity of taking some new tough military action in the war.

At the same time, however, these sources said that they believed the administration would

not want to take any action that might prejudice Mr. Nixon's trip to Moscow, scheduled to begin on May 22.

Some observers said that they believed Mr. Nixon might seek to organize an incursion into North Vietnam, using South Vietnamese troops and American air power, in an effort to relieve the pressure on Saigon's troops. Other speculation suggested that such an attack might be launched from the sea south of the Demilitarized Zone for the same purpose.

Return Foreseen

Mr. Rogers left most of his party in Bonn and department officials left open the possibility that he might return to Europe for the final appointments on his trip.

Mr. Rogers, who briefed the NATO Council in Brussels Friday, had a one-hour meeting with Luxembourg's Premier Pierre Werner and Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn this morning. He then was received in audience by Grand Duke Jean.

In private talks with NATO officials in Brussels, State Department sources said, Mr. Rogers insisted that, despite a second break in the Paris peace talks, the United States remained willing to negotiate an end to the fighting in Vietnam.

Real Negotiations

The U.S. administration, however, is holding out for real negotiations and is not interested in sitting at the Paris talks just to hear propaganda, the sources said.

In Luxembourg, Mr. Rogers told his hosts that President Nixon would make it clear to the Russians that they bear part of the responsibility for the North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam.

Mr. Rogers has told America's allies that Mr. Nixon would tell the Russians that he considers their arms supplies to North Vietnam partly responsible for the offensive.

Mr. Rogers also held separate talks Friday with Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel, Dutch Foreign Minister Norbert Schmelzer and European Common Market President Sicco L. Mansholt.

He earlier visited Iceland and Britain. From West Germany, where he broke his trip today, he was scheduled to go to Rome, Paris and Madrid.

Burundi Radio Says Coup Chiefs Were Executed

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 7 (Reuters).—The government radio station in Burundi announced today that an unspecified number of people have been executed for their part in a coup attempt last weekend against the government of President Michel Micombero.

The radio did not say how many people had been executed, nor did it give any clue as to their identity.

Fighting broke out in Bujumbura, Gitega, and the Bururi province of southern Burundi last days ago.

Diplomatic sources in Kampala said that the death toll in Burundi has reached several thousand and that about 10,000 refugees have fled to northern Tanzania and eastern Zaire.

It was officially stated in Dar es Salaam that more than 3,000 refugees from Burundi had entered Tanzania.

Two Ulster Marches Fizzle, Legalizing of Protest Blamed

BELFAST, May 7 (UPI)—Barely 1,000 Roman Catholics showed up today for Northern Ireland's first-ever legal protest march in nine months. Many of them complained legality had taken the fun out of protesting. "It's no good any more once it's legal," one man shouted from the crowd once the marchers had assembled for a rally in the Catholic Falls Road area.

No Go-Slow On London's Subway Lines

LONDON, May 7 (Reuters)—A go-slow threatened for tomorrow on London's subway was called off yesterday after a pay settlement.

But on Britain's main rail system wage negotiations were still deadlocked and the threat of another go-slow remained.

The British government today decided to step into the railway pay dispute, which threatens to involve the nation's transport in fresh confusion next week.

A spokesman for Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan said, "We have no plans to interfere in the dispute. The government will decide what action is necessary to protect the public in the light of the union's decision."

The dispute has narrowed down to an argument over the date on which a new pay award should start. The state board, which runs the railways, has offered a 12 1/2 percent pay raise to start June 1.

The three unions want it to start from May 1. One union leader, Sir Sidney Greene, of the National Union of Railwaymen, offered last night to accept the money from the middle of May, but the railway board has not responded.

The unions are meeting again tomorrow—only nine hours before the expiration of a court-ordered cooling-off period.

The cooling-off was ordered after the locomotive engineers hurried the rail system into chaos with a go-slow last month.

When the cooling-off time expires, the unions are expected to order a resumption of the go-slow Tuesday unless their claims are met.

Meanwhile, pilots of British European Airways called off a five-week-old work-to-rule which had mostly failed to slow up flights.

The pilots agreed yesterday to engage in more talks tomorrow about their claim for a 12 1/2 percent pay increase. This would give top pilots \$5,763 a year.

Today's procession was the second since the ban was lifted. A belated "May Day parade" sponsored by a university-based socialist group yesterday drew less than 200 supporters.

Snipers, however, kept up gunfire throughout the day on British Army posts in Ulster. Earlier, British riot troops used clubs to break up a street battle between gangs of Catholic and Protestant youths.

An army spokesman said that Irish Republican Army gunmen have begun using Japanese-made American armalite high-velocity rifles bearing the stamp, "For Supply Only to the Japanese Self-Defense Force."

The weapons have turned up in the hands of snipers "and have figured very prominently in recent arms finds by troops," the spokesman said. The armalite, gas-operated, can fire 40 rounds a minute. Its folding butt makes it easy to conceal.

The spokesman said he had "no idea" how the armalite rifles got to Northern Ireland and into the hands of the outlawed IRA.

The Catholic Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association had called for a mass turnout in today's parade as a show of protest against the policy of internment suspected IRA members without trial.

The internment policy and the ban on public marches were declared at the same time last August by Ulster's Protestant majority-dominated government, suspended last month when British assumed direct rule. The marching ban was lifted soon after.

Takes Out Spice Civil Rights Association leader Kevin McCarragher agreed legality appeared for many to have taken the spice out of marching. "They would have been here in their thousands if this had been an illegal march," he said.

On Friday night, customers fled a downtown Belfast bar minutes before a bomb blast demolished it.

Four gunmen, one with a sub-machine gun, planted a bomb in the Victoria Bar, shouting a warning that the big Friday night crowd had 20 minutes to get out, a British Army spokesman said.

The crowd fled. The blast, which came five minutes sooner than the gunmen's deadline, demolished the bar but injured no one, the spokesman said.



NEW GUARD—Swiss guard sworn in at Vatican.

24 Sworn as Swiss Guards

VATICAN CITY, May 7 (AP)—Twenty-four new Swiss guards—the greatest number of recruits in recent years—were sworn in yesterday on the anniversary of the death of 147 members of the corps who were killed in St. Peter's Square defending the life of Pope Clement in 1527.

The recruits bring the Vatican corps up to 70 men, the greatest number since the death of Pope John XXIII in 1963 when the guard was at 110 men.

Dressed in their blue, red, and yellow parade uniforms designed by Michelangelo, the guards marched to a Vatican courtyard to the roll of drums. Holding the flag with one band, the recruits raised three fingers and swore to protect the Pope and his successors with their lives.

Pope Paul was not present at the swearing in but later received the recruits with their families.

Polish Hardliner Loses Third Post

WARSAW, May 7 (Reuters)—Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar, a hardliner once regarded as a strong contender for the leadership of Poland's Communist party, yesterday lost his influential job as leader of the country's War Veterans' Union.

The change was the third demotion for the general since party chief Edward Giersek took power after riots over food prices 16 months ago.

The official news agency PAP said Gen. Moczar, a member of the party Central Committee, was replaced as the union's executive chairman by Culture Minister Stanislaw Wronski.

Gen. Moczar, who was dropped from the party Politburo in a series of major changes last December, was appointed vice chairman of the union. Last June the general lost his job as party secretary in charge of internal security and was appointed to the much less important post of head of the state control commission.

Mrs. Meir Leaves Bucharest; No Romanian Mediation Role

BUCHAREST, May 7 (NYT)—Premier Golda Meir of Israel completed an intensive round of talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania yesterday but reportedly found no new openings to break the Middle Eastern diplomatic deadlock.

Mrs. Meir returned to Israel today and said that Romania could help bring the Arabs and the Israelis together. But she denied that Bucharest had offered to play a mediating role in the Middle East conflict.

She said Romania could help the Middle East adversaries toward a settlement "because it is objective, friendly with both sides... and desirous of peace in our area."

A senior Israeli diplomat said yesterday that the two leaders had drawn little encouragement from Mr. Ceausescu's report of his conversation a month ago with the Egyptian president, Anwar Sadat, in Cairo.

Mr. Sadat reportedly conveyed interest in resuming diplomatic efforts toward a political settlement but only on terms that the Israelis said they had already declared unacceptable. These terms were said to include a prior Israeli commitment to withdraw from the entire Sinai Peninsula, occupied in the Arab-Israeli war.

Invitation Immediately after returning from his meetings in Cairo, Mr. Ceausescu invited Mrs. Meir to Romania. Her visit is the first official visit by an Israeli premier to a Communist country.

Romanian and Israeli officials denied that there had been any message from Cairo to Mrs. Meir or that Romania had undertaken a diplomatic initiative to get peace talks under way. Instead it seemed that Mr. Ceausescu, seeking to enhance his stature as an independent Communist leader, was prodding the Egyptian and Israeli leaders to soften their long-established diplomatic positions and permit a new mediation effort.

Mr. Ceausescu was said to have pressed Mrs. Meir for a formula that could satisfy the Egyptian demand for total withdrawal. He had sought with Mr. Sadat a way to set up direct Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, which Israel has long wanted but Egypt has refused.

Ties Broken in 1967 The significance of the trip for Israeli diplomacy was likely to be in the new opportunities that may arise for economic and cultural contacts with Romania, the only Communist country maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel.

The Soviet Union and all Warsaw Pact countries except Romania broke diplomatic ties with Israel during the 1967 war in a show of solidarity with the Arabs.

After a correct, even warm, reception by the Communist leadership of Romania, Mrs. Meir can now counter the Arab argument that Israel is becoming isolated in the world, dependent only on U.S. goodwill to survive.

Speeches and public statements by Romanian leaders during the three-day visit have stressed the country's policy of advocating direct negotiations and a total Israeli withdrawal, a careful balance between the diplomatic positions of Israel and Egypt.

Jackhammer Feature of N.Y. 'Quiet Week'

NEW YORK, May 7 (UPI)—Mayor John V. Lindsay added noise pollution to the list of environmental problems plaguing New York City and officially opened "Quiet Week" beginning today.

Included in the week's activities will be a special performance by the New York Youth Symphony Orchestra of a work called "Concerto for Jackhammer," featuring a jackhammer solo.

Nonalignment Stress But, reaffirming the three countries' belief in the principles of nonalignment, it called for "the liquidation of the factors of tension and especially foreign bases, military pacts and zones of influence."

The three presidents stated the direct interest of their countries in moves for a conference on European security and called for a dialogue between Mediterranean countries which do not belong to blocs to find solutions to local political problems "far from all foreign maneuvers."

They agreed to hold further summit meetings. Dates would be fixed later for visits by President Boumedienne to Egypt and Libya, the communiqué said.

Boorguba Doubts War TUNIS, May 7 (AP)—Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba yesterday told President Sadat that he doubted that the Arabs should engage in a war to win back the territories they lost to Israel.

He told Mr. Sadat that he was "skeptical about the efficiency of a conventional war" to resolve the problem of recovering Israeli-occupied territories. "But those who are concerned are the only judges," he added, "and we will stay on your side for the better and for the worse."

He also told Mr. Sadat, who arrived yesterday on a state visit after Arab strategy talks in Algeria, that the Egyptians could rely on Tunisia's support "for your efforts and your approaches to free your occupied territories."

Meanwhile, police announced the arrest of seven leftist youths who, they said, planned to blow up monuments in Madrid and then hijack an airliner to escape to China.

The youths, identified as members of the Marxist United Revolutionary Action Group, were seized yesterday. They were in possession of guns, a submachine gun and other arms as well as explosives and a large supply of ammunition which they stole from a gun shop, police said.

Nixon's Stay in Salzburg VIENNA, May 7 (AP)—President Nixon will stay in Salzburg from May 20 to 23 at the baroque Klessheim Palace, the Austrian Chancellery announced, confirming unofficial reports.

Carlists Hold Yearly Rally, Defy Franco

25,000 Meet to Back Prince Carlos Hugo

ESTELLA, Spain, May 7 (UPI)—An estimated 25,000 red-beretted followers of an exiled Spanish prince gathered atop a mountain today for their annual ritual of supporting his claim to the throne and shouting their defiance of the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The demonstrators were members of the Carlism movement, a monarchist splinter group which stages a mass rally on Monte Ibañeta, a mountain on the fringe of the Pyrenees, every May.

As they have done in the past years, Spanish police kept their distance from the crowd, permitting the only large-scale anti-government rally that is officially tolerated to come to a peaceful end.

The Carlists, who support the claims of Prince Carlos Hugo de Borbon Parma to the Spanish throne, heard speakers denounce what they called the "repression of freedom" by the Spanish government and demand the creation of a left-leaning "social monarchy" with Carlos Hugo occupying the throne.

White Flags The demonstrators waved white flags bearing the Carlism cross and cheered Carlos Hugo's sister Cecilia. She had slipped into Spain, apparently illegally, to attend their "act of affirmation" atop the rugged mountain.

The Carlists, who enjoy considerable popular support in some of Spain's northern provinces, fought alongside Franco in the civil war but split away from him when he picked Prince Juan Carlos—as his successor and future king of Spain.

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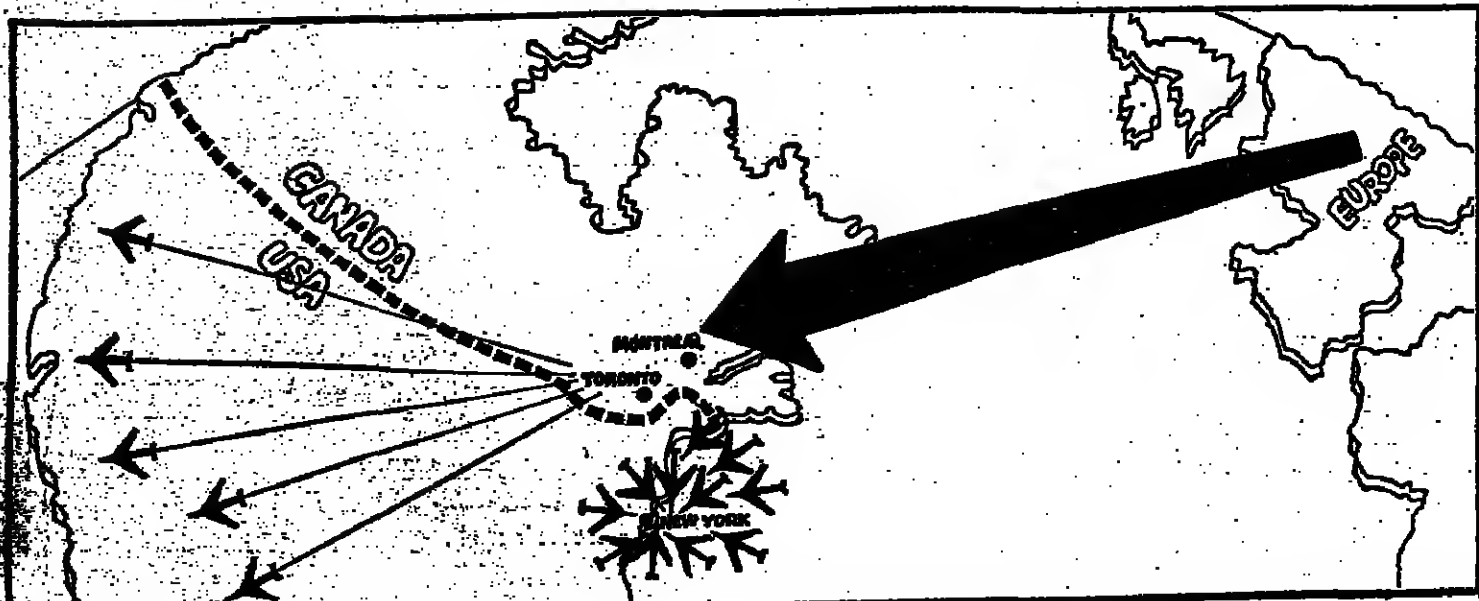
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Vietnam— What Will Nixon Do?

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT).—"What will he do?" they ask, from one end of the country to the other. The President who wanted to be respected for his calculated fury in the face of adversity has indeed inspired that kind of respect—and a good measure of fear as well—at least among his own people. The fear was so intense that even the regular voices of protest were muted.

What will he do, they ask, if the North Vietnamese keep coming, the South Vietnamese keep crumbling, the Russians keep stalling and the political risks keep mounting?

At the height of the enemy advance last week, President Nixon flew to Texas, telephoned President Johnson and then told an assembly of wealthy businessmen at Secretary of the Treasury John Connally's ranch that, like his predecessor, he was not going to yield respect for the office of the presidency by leaving Vietnam vulnerable to a "Communist takeover."

"I am not going to let that happen," the President said. "We are prepared to use our military and naval strength against military targets throughout North Vietnam, and we believe that the North Vietnamese are taking a very great risk if they continue their offensive in the South. I will just leave it there, and they can make their own choice."

In the realm of presidential threats, that one ranked as fairly ominous, even if allowance is made for the virtue and beefy setting in which it was uttered. Back in Washington, the members of Congress, diplomats and analysts revived their favorite theories about Richard Nixon's acknowledged propensity for psychic rage and for diplomacy by thunderclap. And the White House plainly hoped that such speculations might compensate for two of Saigon's disintegrating divisions.

Diplomatic Front

The diplomacy of the week seemed merely an extension of the fighting. The White House national-security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, dropped out of sight again amid speculation (that indeed proved to be correct) that he was in Paris, resuming his secret conversations with Hanoi's chief negotiator, Le Duc Tho. Then came a rash of rumors that a deal had been struck, that President Thieu was about to resign. Communist sources in Paris—the apparent originators of the reports—plainly hoped that all this talk might be equal in value to the collapse of two divisions or more. The administration rushed out denials of those speculations, warned of the imminent resumption of massive bombing around Hanoi and Haiphong and justified it with new evidence of the massive Soviet supply operation to North Vietnam. The public negotiations in Paris were then conspicuously broken off again on Thursday with the claim that Mr. Nixon's "firm expectation" of serious talks in all available channels had not been realized. Le Duc Tho, it was said, was ready for nothing more than the resumption of contact, presumably pending a better definition of who was prevailing over whom in battle.

Mr. Nixon, it appeared, was equally reluctant to alter course before the rival armies had been further tested. The first answer to the question of what he would do next was thus completed: fight back hard with the available means, stiffen the resistance and augment the supplies to the South Vietnamese, hold open the channels of diplomatic bargaining, keep reminding the Russians of their complicity and responsibility for events and still try to salvage this month's scheduled journey to Moscow.

The reasons for hesitation before drastic action were plain:

1—There was nothing more to be done now to affect the battle raging in South Vietnam. Bombing and shelling were taking what toll they could on the three fronts. The value—if any—of strategic bombing in North Vietnam was long-range, to be reckoned in months not weeks. The resumption of contact in the South had been ruled out, for domestic political reasons. The introduction of nuclear weapons had been ruled out as useless as well as repugnant.

2—There were still hopes and predictions that the South Vietnamese Army would "hold out" against the loss of major portions of the populated regions. Although the enemy has been consistently underestimated by allied intelligence, he was operating on long supply lines and in weather that is expected to be favorable for fighting for only several more weeks. If he could be stopped or even seriously retarded, even without being driven back, he might calculate that an American election year was the optimum time to strike a bargain.

3—If Hanoi's armies cannot be stopped from carving up South Vietnam and destroying Saigon's forces, there was nothing lost by a pause before desperate military and diplomatic exertions.

None of the last-ditch options, singly or in combination, seemed very attractive: ● Mr. Nixon could order the systematic destruction of North Vietnam's populated regions, aiming at strategic targets but exacting a horrendous price for North Vietnam's advances in the South.

● He could land American Marines in North Vietnam, not for the extended intervention that he has forewarned, but for some finite period to destroy the largely unprotected military installations, depots and harbors, to try to liberate American prisoners or even to hold some coastal enclaves for bargaining purposes.

● He could alter the nature of the war from one in which he feels helpless to one in which he could confront the Soviet Union on a more equal basis. This Russian could be challenged and perhaps forced into some kind of negotiation by attacks on their supply ships in North Vietnam or by the closing of Haiphong harbor by mining or blockade.

● Or the President could break the diplomatic stalemate by using the cover of a peaceful action for some significant concessions to the Communist side, provided only that they spare him from the appearance of defeat and humiliation.

The bargaining up to this point has left the two sides far apart in substance, because each has sought guarantees that the end of the war would leave one side or the other with a virtual guarantee of political dominance in Saigon. But the various issues in dispute have been refined and defined with enough ambiguity to make it at least theoretically possible for either side to retreat from that central demand without appearing to surrender altogether.

Mr. Nixon has offered a formalistic resignation by President Thieu, while Hanoi wants him replaced forever. Mr. Nixon

wants him replaced by an election, run by Saigon's government but open to the Communists. Hanoi and the Viet Cong want him replaced by a coalition government, dominated by their friends. If Gen. Thieu were not a candidate to succeed himself and if the commission that organizes the "elections" were to be in fact a coalition, these positions could be technically reconciled.

Moreover, if by agreement with or without a confrontation, Moscow and Washington were to end their arms shipments to the two Vietnams and were to join in supervising a settlement, the prisoner exchanges, the troop withdrawals and the political process, each side could claim not only to have saved the peace but also to have won something for its side. But for such bargaining to succeed, one side, at least, would have to decide first to take a major risk of losing all political power in Saigon. Mr. Nixon regarded President Thieu as indispensable as long as he deemed his army irreplaceable by any other anti-Communist political force in South Vietnam. That army's defeat, or the American President's retreat from his insistence on an anti-Communist regime in Saigon, could change all that. All the threats and commitments and further escalations notwithstanding, Mr. Nixon could still give up his main objective in Vietnam and yet be spared the necessity of admitting it.

It is his ultimate success—or tragedy—that no one really does know what he might do if the pressures do not abate.



SUMMIT IN SPACE: June 15, 1975

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON (WP).—The money for the mission is hidden in the space agency's budget, and the flight itself is obliquely called the "International Rendezvous and Docking Mission." But the fact is that the United States is planning to link up three American astronauts with three Soviet cosmonauts in three years' time.

The men planning this voyage at the Manned Spacecraft Center even have a tentative date for the launching of the American astronaut. It's June 14, 1975, four days after a 10-ton Salyut space station is put into earth orbit by the Soviet Union and three days after the Soviet cosmonauts dock their Soyuz spacecraft at one end of the 50-foot-long Salyut.

A day after the astronauts lift off from Cape Kennedy, Fla., as they streak northeast across the Atlantic Ocean on their 18th revolution of the earth, they would dock their Apollo spacecraft at the other end of the orbiting Salyut. For the next 56 hours, the three Americans and three Russians would circle the earth united, working, navigating, eating and even sleeping together. The six men about would get their guidance from two mission controllers, one in Houston and the other in Baikonur. For the first time in history, men would talk English and Russian from the same spacecraft.

How certain is all this? Those close to the American space program fully expect it to happen, and many believe an agreement will be announced by President Nixon when he visits the Soviet Union later this month. One thing is sure: There are no longer any technical doubts that the feat of flying an American and a Russian spacecraft together can be accomplished.

Fairly Confident

"I think we're fairly confident we can work things out," Manned Spacecraft Center Director Christopher Columbus Kraft Jr. said last week. "We haven't seen anything in a technical sense that says we should stop."

The talks that kindled such optimism have been under way since October, 1970, when five Americans spent a week in Moscow discussing the possibility of joint missions with the Soviet Union. Neither side set a target date for a mission, but both sides spoke of the late 1970s as a starting time when the U. S. shuttle and Soviet space station might begin flying.

A second meeting was held a year ago in Houston, where Soviet scientist B. N. Petrov stunned his American hosts by suggesting the two countries conduct a joint mission using manned spacecraft "in the current inventory." In other words, go on with it; at least have a test mission using Apollo, Soyuz and Salyut hardware before the end of the decade.

By the time the American contingent returned to Moscow last December, both sides had worked up the details of a joint test mission. The two sides quickly agreed that the launch and docking of Soyuz and Apollo to Salyut would be timed so both crews could be on the same work-sleep cycles. The Russians would go into orbit three days earlier than the Americans and the Americans would wait a full day to catch up with Salyut to give the cosmonauts time to adjust their sleep periods.

Appeals to Russians

Details of how the docking and crew transfers would be done were rapidly ratified. The con-shaped Apollo would come into orbit equipped with a drum-shaped docking module, which could be fitted onto one end of the Salyut. The propulsion system of the Salyut would be moved from the end of the space station to allow the Apollo to dock, and a set of ring-like capture latches would be installed on Salyut to hold Apollo fast. The Russians held the idea of



the docking module, which would also serve as an air lock for astronauts and cosmonauts passing between the pure oxygen in the Apollo cabin and the air-like atmosphere of Salyut. The Americans like the Soviet mechanism for capturing the Apollo command craft, an idea the United States had already decided to put to use later in the decade.

Even the number of crew transfers and the time spent by each side in the other's spacecraft were agreed on. Two Americans would cross over to Salyut, spend six hours in joint experiments with the three cosmonauts, then eat with the Russians and sleep with them in the roomier Salyut. On wakeup, the five men would eat again, then work seven hours before sleeping in Salyut a second time. After breakfasting together again, one American and one Russian would cross over into the Apollo command craft for four hours of navigational exercises.

At the end, the Russian would return to Salyut, the American remaining in Salyut would come back to Apollo, and the astronauts would unlock from Salyut. Both sides agreed that the test would last a little over two days.

To hear the Americans tell it, politics never once rocked the talks as they have disrupted such exchanges so often in the past. "We didn't go around asking them why they're supporting Egypt and they didn't ask us why we're in Vietnam," Mr. Kraft said. "We were engineers talking about engineering."

The question that inevitably arises is how did this all happen so fast. Why did the Russians

so quickly agree to things they never even broached in the past?

One answer given by Americans involved in the talks is that the Russians have an intense interest in space rescue, something that can only be done right if both the United States and the Soviet Union have common docking and crew transfer techniques.

A second reason is that the Soviet Union no longer feels frustrated by losing the race to the moon. Lunokhod and the sample-return mission of Luna-16 and Luna-20 have meant that the Russians can look the Americans in the eye without feeling that what they have done is only second best.

The Expense

The third and possibly most significant reason is that, like the United States, the Soviet Union feels it can no longer afford the costs of going it alone in space. The Russians want to develop a space station, while the United States is going ahead with the reusable shuttle. If the two nations ever want to send men to Mars, they must marry the two techniques and share the burden of going to Mars together.

An irony of all this is that the United States stands to benefit more than the Soviet Union from a joint test undertaking. Mr. Kraft insists that the United States doesn't need the Apollo-Soyuz mission to stay healthy. But the fact is that, when Skylab ends in the first part of 1974, the United States has no manned

space mission to look forward to until the shuttle starts flying in 1977 or 1978.

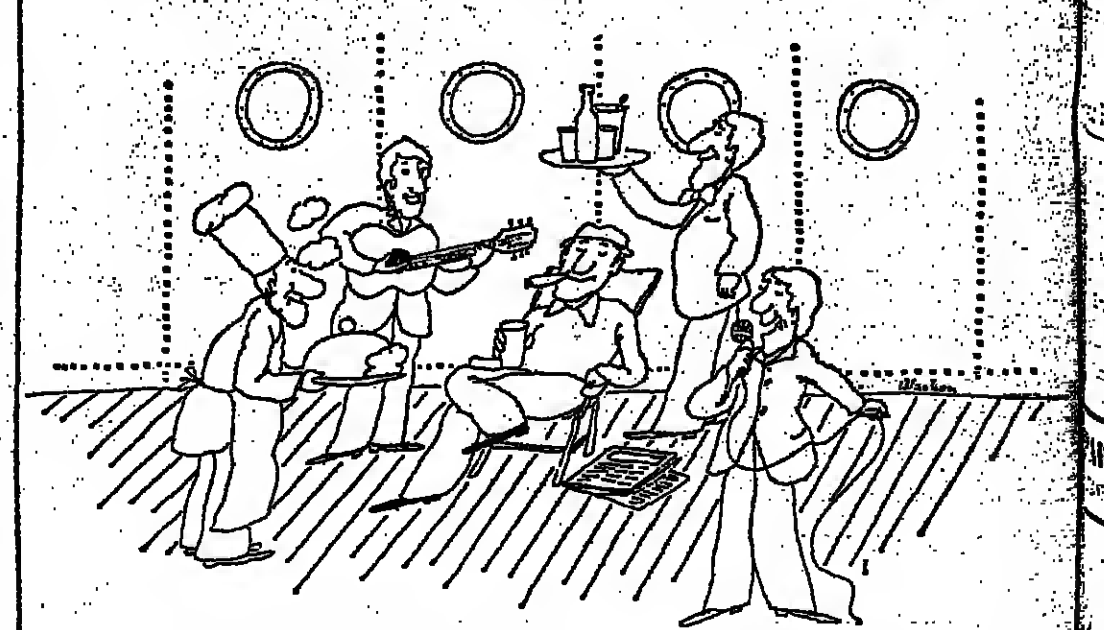
It's no secret that the \$250 million the United States plans to spend on the Apollo-Soyuz flight will keep the manned flight teams on the job an extra two years. The strong possibility of a second, extended Apollo-Soyuz mission in 1976 or 1977 would be just enough to keep everybody on the job until the shuttle begins operations.

There are still barriers—including the training of the astronauts and cosmonauts to the success of an Apollo-Soyuz flight. Both crews will have to be bilingual and thoroughly familiar with each other's spacecraft and ways of doing things. That means joint training in both the United States and the Soviet Union—something neither country has even suggested in the past.

The flight directors will also have to be bilingual, and some of the men who work Mission Control in both countries will have to spend long weeks of rehearsal. "We're not talking a thousands or even hundreds of people," says the Manned Spacecraft Center's Glynn Lunney. "But there will have to be some number of men who will have to train together."

In the long run, the biggest barrier is the relations between the two governments. These little question that these relations are strained right now by the bombing of North Vietnam. But the men closest to the situation insist that long-term cooperation in space is too rewarding a goal to sacrifice over politics.

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A Bogside Priest Talks About Religion and the IRA

LONDON (Reuters).—"If an IRA man comes to confession it's usually a sign that he's thinking of giving up the gun."

The Rev. Denis Bradley, 26, was talking about his parishioners in Londonderry's rebel Bogside area, where power is held by the outlawed IRA and where police and British soldiers rarely tread. Father Bradley does not support the killing, maiming and sabotage that has been carried out by the IRA in the name of a united Ireland, since the strife between Protestants and Catholics began in this British province in

1969. But he says he understands their motives.

"I would like to see a truce and so would 90 percent of ordinary Catholics in the Bogside," Father Bradley said. "But Catholics have little reason to trust the British Army and the British administration."

One helpful possibility he envisaged was a new law enforcement body drawn mainly from the Catholic population. The Catholic minority in Northern Ireland have always considered the police a tool of the Protestant majority.

"Where I can, I put pressure

on the IRA to accept a truce," Father Bradley went on. "But the power of the gun is a terrible thing."

He said that he thought there was considerable hope that a truce might be achieved, although the situation was very delicate.

Father Bradley said that he had no sympathy at all for the so-called Official wing of the IRA, which works for an all-Ireland Socialist republic on Cuban lines. For the more militant Provisional wing, which has little political ideology, Father Bradley had slightly more understanding. "These men justify their ac-

tions by falling back on the church doctrine that killing is permissible in a just war. But what we need is to reduce the myth of glory by the gun that runs through Irish history."

Father Bradley said that he thought the Provisionals feared that if a truce were declared their organization might wither away from inaction.

"The greatest blow that could be dealt to the IRA would be the ending of internment without trial in Northern Ireland," Father Bradley said. "If that happened, the support of ordinary people for the IRA would fall right away."

Father Bradley said that the violence had brought a hardening in the children. But he had not noticed any diminution of religious faith in adults.

"When people realize they may be shot any day, they begin to think more about religion," he added.

Father Bradley said that unifying North and South Ireland was not the chief problem.

"First we must unite the Catholic and Protestant communities," he said. "Without that, a united Ireland would be worse than a divided Ireland."

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RESOURCES IN SIBERIA



Siberia: Hazards and Terrors, But Many Love It

By Hedrick Smith

NOVOSIBIRSK, USSR.—Maxim Gorky once called it "a land of death and chains." The 18th-century scientist Mikhail Lomonosov gloomily predicted that it would eventually become a source of Russian might. Today the reality of Siberia lies somewhere in between—neither so terrifying as the boundless prison without bars used by the czarist and Stalinist governments nor so romantically productive as Lomonosov dreamed.

Even now university students in Moscow and Leningrad shudder at the thought of their two to three years of compulsory labor for the state on some new project in this remote, desolate territory, which stretches 3,400 miles from the Urals to the Pacific, across nine time zones.

But a visitor to Siberia, encounters people who firmly proclaim their devotion to the beckoning solitude of the taiga (pine forest), and who vow they would never trade their stern existence or the outdoor freshness for the overcivilized, overcrowded, overbureaucratized life of European Russia.

'People More Friendly'

"I don't like the west," said a young, professional woman in Irkutsk, not meaning London, Paris or New York, but Moscow. "I have a lot of friends there, but I don't like it. The people are rude. They are in too much of a hurry. They are too tense. Out here people are more friendly. They have that broad Siberian spirit."

For the loyal Siberian, his is the land of manifest destiny, filling up with strong young people throwing hydroelectric dams across great rivers, planting mighty construction projects in the rich but untapped wilderness, building a new civilization. The unquestioning faith in economic growth is usually expressed in superlatives.

"This is all virgin territory," a journalist in the far-off Yakut region said with the kind of pioneer spirit that would have warmed the heart of Horace Greeley. "People here have much more opportunity than they do back in the west."

"Back there they're bureaucrats," a blunt-spoken Bratsk engineer commented disdainfully. "Out here we are democrats, working together."

Striking Results

Through just such dedication and will power, the settlers have achieved some striking results over 25 years, often in latitudes as far north as Alaska and the Canadian Yukon. The hydroelectric dams at Bratsk and Krasnoyarsk, already world-famous, are to be joined by massive power projects at Tselinok and Sayan.

At Norilsk, in the far north, a mining-industrial complex is refining copper, nickel and platinum. Other metals are being produced at Bratsk, Krasnoyarsk and a cluster of satellite cities around Irkutsk. Pipelines and power lines crisscross the frozen wastes.

The messianic enthusiasm of those who have settled here belies the problems, overlooking the fact that roughly as many people are moving out as in, except in certain high-priority areas. The acute shortage of skilled labor has put a crimp on the growth that Siberia's proponents want.

The heyday of Siberia's development came during World War II, when it was a refuge for industry, and again in the early nineteen-sixties. Now, however, ruble-conscious central planners in Moscow have discovered that while the plentiful Siberian mineral resources are relatively cheap to develop, the costs of getting and holding the necessary work force are often prohibitively high.

Siberia's rate of production growth, about 8 percent a year, is better than the national average. But even Siberian economists have observed that their region is building up relatively old-fashioned basic industries like coal, iron and steel, timber and power, while European Russia is plunging into modern fields like electronics, synthetics, chemicals, computers and precision instruments.

The development of industry is pushed hardest where it is easiest—in or near established cities on the Trans-Siberian Railroad or in southern regions like the new Sayan complex, south of Krasnoyarsk where the climate is not so forbidding. When new towns sprout in the severe conditions of the north, it is because that is where vital mineral resources are. The resources are staggering. Known non-ore reserves are greater than those of the United States, Britain and France combined. The natural gas fields of western Siberia are said to be the largest in the world, with bigger reserves than in the United States. Recently discovered oil fields in the Tyumen region, also in western Siberia, are the biggest in the Soviet Union.

In an area the size of the United States plus half of Canada, Siberia holds 60 percent of the timber of the Soviet Union, 60 percent of its coal reserves and 80 percent of its water power, on giant rivers that, if linked, would circle the globe 25 times. There are large gold and diamond deposits—Moscow will not say how large—in the Yakut region and the Far East. Elsewhere are rare metals like platinum, molybdenum and a host of others, just about every element.

So vast are the reserves that Soviet economists and engineers wave away the Cassandra-like warnings of Western scholars

that mankind is recklessly exhausting the world's natural wealth. "We have only begun to tap the resources of Siberia—let's say 5 percent," a university lecturer in Bratsk explained. "We could work it for 1,000 years."

Only a few years back the region's most enthusiastic boosters were predicting that its dazzling prospects would lure a population of 60 million to Siberia and the Soviet Far East by the year 2000. The figure was 22.5 million in 1959 and only 25.5 million in 1971; at that rate it would be 33 million by 2000.

The dream of the great frontier has become tarnished now. It is not just that the population has been growing more slowly than that of the nation as a whole. Even more of a shock was the finding that since 1966 western Siberia had suffered a net loss and that eastern Siberia and the Far East had not kept pace even with natural population growth.

Recently economists have reported that labor turnover in places like the western Siberian oilfields is disastrously high and that the "labor deficit" is growing. For every 100 new laborers in the Ob River oilfields, according to one report, 70 leave.

"The exodus from Siberia is increasing," the journal Voprosy Ekonomiki warned in late 1970. "This is because Siberia lags behind the other regions in the living standards of the population."

'The Long Ruble'

The big lure for most workers is what the Siberians call "the long ruble"—the pay bonus that ranges from a minimum of 15 percent in the established cities of "soft" southern Siberia to nearly triple pay in the "hard" Arctic Circle outposts.

In addition to hardship pay, workers north of the main line of the Trans-Siberian generally get a 36-day annual vacation instead of 24 days, a fully paid trip to any place in the Soviet Union once every three years and retirement five years ahead of normal.

Increasingly, the economic planners are finding that even big paychecks will not hold enough people in northern cities. Last summer Literaturnaya Gazeta, the publication of the Writers Union, commented that many people in Siberia were in a "suffrage mood"—not planning to settle down but only here to make quick cash. It said that because they were frustrated by poor living conditions and overwhelmed by having to endure temporary housing and other discomforts, they were dreaming of the time when they could return to "the mainland."

One reason, a Novosibirsk economist suggested, is that the pay differentials are misleading because living costs are so much greater.

G. Aganbegyan, director of the Economics Institute here, is not a great new influx of immigrants but rapid and extensive mechanization of mining and industry and far more systematic development of selected areas to insure that housing and services are installed along with dams and factories.

For over a year a few officers of the Council and a few of its politicians have had secret talks with developers. The democratically elected town planning committee wasn't allowed to know what went on. There were strict instructions to everybody that they were not allowed to talk to the press.

Good-Bye Piccadilly?

Developers Moving In, 3 Tower Buildings to Go Up

By Muriel Bowen

LONDON, May 7 (WP).—Piccadilly Circus is falling down and is to be replaced. And tourists will be horrified when they find Soho, a more authentic bohemia than Chelsea, being swept away by the speculators' bulldozers.

Everybody knows that Piccadilly Circus is in a bad way. Viewed from its centerpiece, the statue of Eros, buildings are crumbling behind the neon lights. Now, after 12 years of wrangling between the city politicians and the speculative developers, the politicians have capitulated.

Piccadilly, with its gaudy, colorful collection of eating places and naughty night spots, is to be pulled down and replaced by three towers of near skyscraper proportions and great concrete blocks. The new plan has three aims: to clear up what the Westminster City Council regards as a "down at heel, neon-lit slum," make a profit for the developers, and separate pedestrians from traffic by means of upper level walkways reached by broad steps and moving staircases.

For over a year a few officers of the Council and a few of its politicians have had secret talks with developers. The democratically elected town planning committee wasn't allowed to know what went on. There were strict instructions to everybody that they were not allowed to talk to the press.

The developers proved sticky, demanding twice the amount of office space that the planners thought desirable. Environment Minister Peter Walker was persuaded to almost double the offices, but he did so on condition that the developers would make a serious start within three months.

Then last Tuesday the plans were revealed by the City Council at a large exhibition, and the impression given was that the public was clamoring for a new Piccadilly.

When the excitement had died down only the developers were found to be clamoring. Present office rents in the Piccadilly area are \$30 a square foot per year.

Plans for 540,000 square feet of offices mean that the little streets beloved by the tourists will disappear.

Denman Street, a vital, busy little thoroughfare, will go and with it three night clubs, seven Italian restaurants, a couple of pubs, the Casino de Paris, and

doorbells bearing come-ons like, "Marian—first floor."

Scheduled for wiping out too is Rupert Street where cabinet ministers dine secretly with journalists and Hollywood stars with British aristocrats in modest little French restaurants patronized by the "in set."

Further along by Wardour Street, Madame Ve-Era, the famous palmist, will be another casualty as the speculators move the bulldozers in, probably in 18 months. With her will go the Almost Free Theatre, the Chinese Emporium, the sauna baths and the massage parlors patronized by the jockeys and the racing set, and Lee Ho Fook and all his chums in mini-Chinatown.

When another earlier Piccadilly redevelopment was being considered, Sir Colin Buchanan, the noted town planner, said that people came from the ends of the earth to Piccadilly Circus, so that whatever new buildings were put up should "justify a journey from the ends of the earth."

But to discuss the architecture of the new buildings is, in the circumstances, superfluous. All the developers tell us is that "warm facing materials" will be used.

London has had all this before, tall blocks and towers replacing the traditional old streets. The new developments are drab, desolate-looking slabs of concrete with garden seats and flower beds nobody bothers to enjoy.

Equal Rights for Women Loses In a Court Decision in the U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP).—An Air Force regulation forcing women officers who become pregnant to leave the service has been upheld by the 9th U.S. Court of Appeals.

In an eight to five vote Friday, the court denied a rehearing of its Nov. 15 decision affirming the right of the Air Force to honorably discharge Capt. Susan Struck.

Judge Ben C. Duniway, however, filed a dissent calling the regulation "unconstitutional on its face."

"Why should a female officer whose infant is adopted lose her commission and a male officer whose infant is adopted keep his?" Judge Duniway asked.

Capt. Struck, still on active duty at Minot Air Force Base in North Dakota, was granted 21 days to ask for a continued stay of her discharge pending appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Now 37, Capt. Struck became pregnant in 1970 while serving as a nurse in Vietnam. She is unmarried. After a hearing in October, 1970, she was ordered discharged. She was returned to the United States, bore a daughter, Tanja Marie, and gave her up for adoption by friends in Omaha, Neb.

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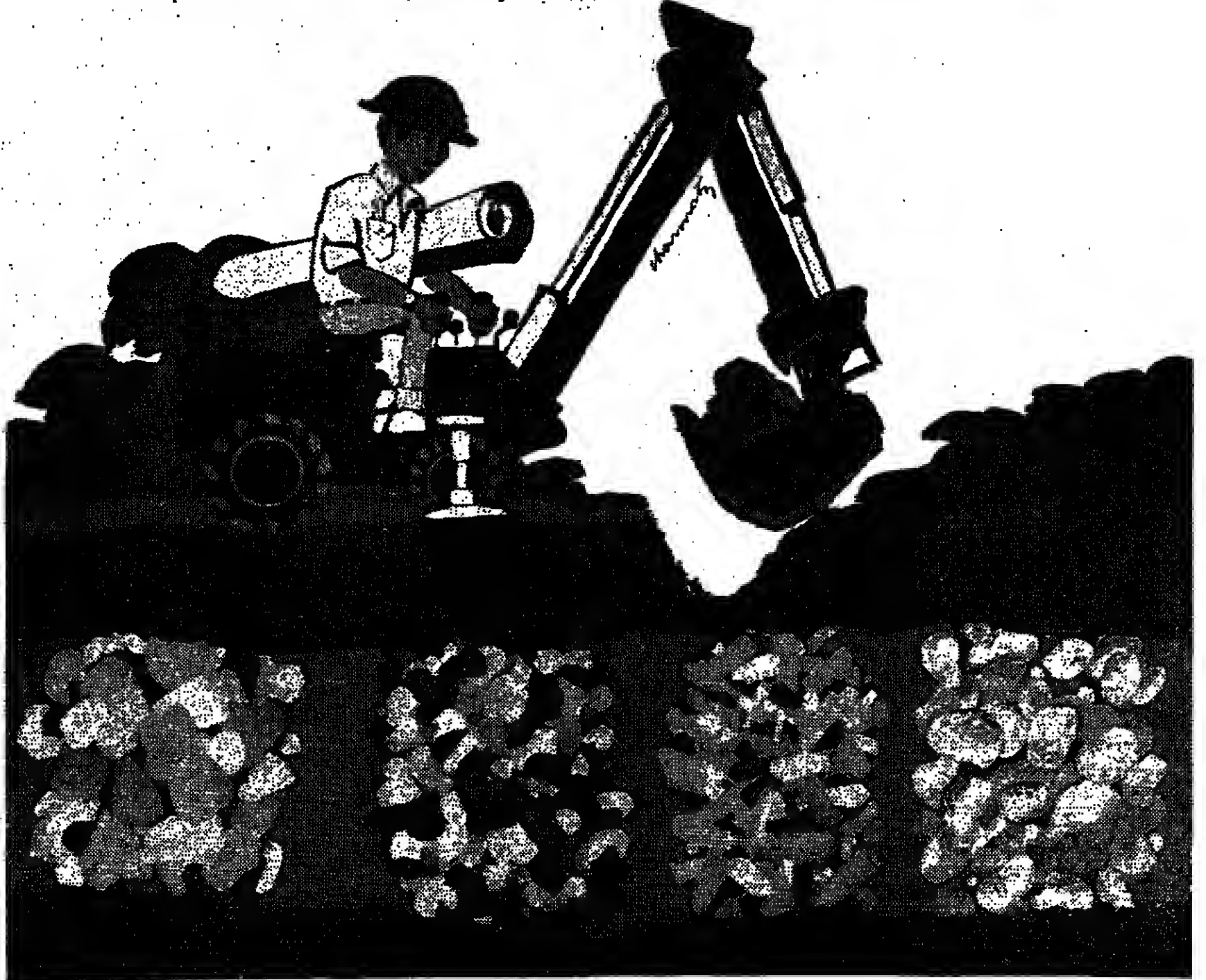
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Higher Standards Urged

The remedy long advocated by Siberian officials is to raise living standards to levels higher than in European Russia. Despite major efforts in that direction, much of Siberia seems to fall further behind. Stores are not well stocked with clothing or consumer goods and fresh fruits and vegetables virtually disappear in winter.

People in Novosibirsk complain that the buses break down and that even when they run they are too cold. A writer contends that in the Irkutsk region leisure-time activities are dull and civil centers inadequate. In Bratsk a teacher confesses that she could not endure Siberia were it not for her annual trip to the Ukraine. Professional women say they count on a yearly shopping expedition to Moscow for essential clothing.

What is most needed, Siberian officials explain, is better housing with more modern conveniences—which they are throwing up all over Siberia. But if electricity has long since been taken for granted even in the villages, indoor plumbing is still a privilege even in the cities. All across Siberia people line up for water at outdoor spigots and they use outhouses in the dead of winter.

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The Grand Illusion

"Now it's suddenly dawning on higher authority here that the South Vietnamese system is inadequate and has been all along." This assessment by an American adviser in the wake of the recent North Vietnamese victories gets close to, but not quite to the heart of, the truth that this country's political and military leaders have refused to face. What is inadequate is less the South Vietnamese system than the past history and present credibility of the current regime.

Present official efforts to explain the South Vietnamese setbacks in terms of the North's unexpected strength in armor and artillery serve only to perpetuate a policy of self-deception. Both of the opposing military forces have been equipped by military superpowers and the South is, in addition, supported by American air and naval strength. One crucial difference is leadership; another is in the will to fight.

The high incidence of corruption and nepotism among the South's commanders, though a threat to military effectiveness and civilian morale, is only a symptom of the deeper problem. The corruption is itself the natural consequence of a history of accommodation to foreign masters and to a social and economic system in which the spoils have long and regularly gone to those native leaders who collaborated with the foreigners. This is not to say that Americans, in-

cluding the political and military commands and the GIs themselves, did not originally conceive their role quite honestly as that of liberators and allies in the cause of freedom; but such idealistic motives had little chance to prevail against local leaders skilled in the art of manipulating their foreign protectors.

The American people are naturally alarmed by the fact that power on the other side is in the hands of Communists. But a realistic assessment of the opposing forces' capabilities calls for acknowledgment of the fundamental fact that the South's present leadership is largely tainted by a history of submissive self-protection, while the North draws the core of its strength from a record of resistance to foreign intrusion.

Many Americans, recalling their own nation's origins, no doubt sense instinctively that the military and political explanations of the war given them by their own leaders, both in Washington and in Vietnam, are thus based on a grand illusion. That is precisely why the United States' participation in this distant war has alienated the support of so many patriotic Americans. They know that in a battle against men driven by a sense of national purpose there can be no military victory by any means acceptable to world opinion or the American conscience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Students and the War

Efforts by a minuscule minority of students to shut down the universities in protest against President Nixon's Indochina policies have fizzled. Temporary occupation of buildings and coercive picket lines at a number of campuses, including Columbia, Harvard and Cornell, constituted contempt for the law and for the rights of other members of the academic community. These actions also amounted to self-defeating sabotage of an effective protest against the administration's Vietnam war policies.

More than at any previous juncture, there was an opportunity for a united front composed of the majority of college students, faculty members and administrators. The presidents of the Ivy League colleges had already issued a rare joint statement condemning the continuation of the war. Opposition to stepped-up American air and

naval involvement had become the majority view, even on most of the normally quiet campuses.

However, the disruptive students have seriously hurt the cause of peace. By trying to take over rather than join the anti-war movement, they have shattered university unity and confused the issues. They have forced university presidents, faculty members and fellow students to turn their attention to the pacification of the campuses from strategies for peace abroad.

It is not too late for the majority of students to rally their forces and, having rejected the coercive power plays of the violent spoilers, devote their energies to the cause of reason. The country stands to gain much from a massive campus enlistment in support of the policies and the politicians of peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Italian Democracy at Bay

Italy's democratic system is being put to its most critical electoral test since establishment of the republic in 1946. The most important immediate question being decided in the election for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies is whether the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement will register dramatic gains at the expense of the Christian Democratic party, which has led every postwar government.

If the Communists at one extreme hold steady at slightly more than a quarter of the total vote and the Fascists manage at the other end to elect 70 or 80 deputies, it will be impossible for the Christian Democrats to form a government that can rely only on the democratic forces for its majority in parliament.

In such an eventuality, the Socialist party leadership would press the Christian Democrats hard for a further swing to the left, with a government dependent on Communist support, while right-wing Catholics would advocate instead a bid for backing in parliament from Fascists and Monarchists. Either course would carry grave risks of provoking civil war.

There are signs that the Fascist gains may be more modest than anticipated at the outset of the campaign. Many Italians who cast protest votes or responded to spurious "law-and-order" appeals, thus helping the Fascists score big gains in local elections last year, appear to be returning to the Christian Democratic camp.

Italy's road will not be easy even if the Christian Democrats hold their losses to a minimum, however. The campaign has exacerbated the differences between the Catholic party and the Socialists that made it impossible for Premier Colombo's coalition to continue in February and forced the dissolution of parliament fifteen months ahead of schedule. It will be difficult to reconstruct the center-left coalition that has governed for a decade.

If the Christian Democrats try instead to rebuild the older center coalition, including the Liberals, they will drive the Socialists back into alliance with the Communists. Even reasonably favorable election results are unlikely to dispel anxiety for democracy's survival.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Destruction of Myths

No further back than two months ago, the Saigon army was still being described by Washington as among the first in the world, and Vietnamization as a success improving by giant's strides. The Saigon government claimed that only a tiny minority of the population was not under its control. In short, some 13 or 14 million tons of bombs and miscellaneous ammunition, the spraying with chemicals of one-seventh of the southern territory, the inflow of dollars and military equipment, the suppression of legal opposition, had finally eradicated "Communism" and the thesis of "two Vietnams" was going to be justified at last. It

took merely a month-long offensive to destroy all these myths.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

Cypriot's Resignation
The Greek colonels, weary of endless haggling with Turkey over the Cyprus problem, would now like to fetter that independence, silence Makarios, and indignantly dispatch such island ministers who protest. Cypriot Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou is the first to go; he will not be the last. As for Archbishop Makarios, he is, as always, wheeling and dealing. He seeks to stay in power by giving Greece a little leeway, a modest reshuffle, and simultaneously using people, power (and some Communist influence) for continuing independence. Kyprianou is the main sop, the initial sacrifice.

—From *The Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 8, 1897
PARIS—According to a despatch from Nashville, Tenn., the principle of aerial navigation has been solved by Professor A.P. Bernard, who showed a machine at the exhibition there which was under perfect control and in which he apparently came and went at will. It did not make as much speed as was expected and had difficulty in combating the upper air currents, but there are matters of detail in which the new flying machine can be doubtless improved.

Fifty Years Ago

May 8, 1922
PARIS—When Jack Dempsey was asked here yesterday if the report was correct that he had been signed to fight under the auspices of the American Legion Post of Michigan City, Ind., he said he did not know what arrangements manager Jack Kearns might have made. But, he said, "I am strong for the Legion and will do anything that I can for its benefit. If Kearns has me signed up as Fitzsimmons suggested, why then you can just bet that I will live up to my contract."



Snowman in Hell

Waiting for the Bombs

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—During this latest crisis in Vietnam, there has been a mood of morbid anxiety in Washington, a combination of waiting for the bombs to fall on Haiphong plus a feeling that this is very risky business which will not halt the enemy's offensive.

At such a time, when even Joe Alsop is asking us all to pray, it would seem a sensible and logical idea for the President to call the responsible members of the cabinet and the Congress together to discuss "the clear and present danger," but this is not what has been happening here.

The Secretary of State, William P. Rogers, is touring the European capitals, talking about the President's scheduled visit this month to Moscow, which is providing the tanks, artillery and mobile anti-aircraft guns for the Hanoi invasion. [Mr. Rogers was called back to Washington on Sunday.] Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott, the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate, have been in Peking during most of the crisis, and the President has been in Texas proclaiming his policies to Secretary of the Treasury Connally's friends.

'Where's Henry?'

Meanwhile, the big topic of conversation among the officials and reporters in Washington has been: "Where's Henry?" Well, it turns out, Mr. Kissinger was at the big press dinner in Washington last Saturday, then in Paris on Tuesday talking to the North Vietnamese, then at a private dinner explaining it all to some puzzled big shots in New York, but what it all means and where it's all going has been left to the administration's public relations men, who seem to know little more about the facts than anybody else.

This is obviously one way to deal with a delicate and dangerous military and diplomatic problem, the tactics of which cannot be broadcast to the world, but it is a highly personal way, and the truth is that nobody knows what Nixon may do if he bombs and his diplomacy does not work in the

next few weeks any better than they have in the last few.

For Nixon believes that secrecy, surprise, and sudden, unpredictable moves like the invasions of Cambodia and Laos and the bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong are virtues that keep the enemy off balance, and if they scare Hanoi as much as they have alarmed Washington, he may be right.

Nixon, the old Navy poker player, has gambled (1) that he could pull out his combat ground troops to please the anti-war sentiment at home without risking a modern tank and artillery offensive by the Communists; (2) that he could count on the South Vietnamese, backed by U.S. air and naval power, to smash any such invasion if it came; and (3) that, if all this failed, he could still compel the Communists to negotiate a compromise settlement by threatening or actually bombing Haiphong and Hanoi.

Washington Is Edgy

His first two assumptions did not work out as he hoped and planned, and now he is left with the third: To bomb the North in the hope of compelling a compromise on his terms, and he is keeping that decision quite clearly in his own hands.

The result—and this is why Washington is now so edgy—is that even his own associates, let alone the Congress, are left to speculate on what he will do. Which Nixon will decide—the hardliner who will stick to his original policy of supporting Gen. Thieu in Saigon and opposing Communist aggression, or the flexible, pragmatic Nixon, who adjusts to the facts, orders the wage and price controls he swore he opposed, and goes to Peking and Moscow to negotiate a "generalization of peace" with the men and systems he has vilified for a generation?

Nobody knows. He is a very complicated man, always on guard, always suspicious, one day defying the world and the next adopting the policies of the people he has denounced, one day acting for tomorrow's headline and the next seeing himself clothed in the robes of history, but always tightly strung up and self-observing, and sitting tense and smiling for his own historical photograph.

This is why Washington has been so morbidly anxious in recent days. It knows there is a serious crisis, but it is not watching an orderly system dealing calmly with that crisis. It has been left to psychoanalyze a man and it hasn't the vaguest idea which side of that man will be in charge next week.

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The High Cost of Rhetoric

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—The more the Vietnamese front disintegrates the more President Nixon's Asian policy is threatened and the more Soviet prestige mounts all the way from Suez to Singapore. Consequently, the desperate effort to blunt Gen. Giap's brilliant offensive has global implications.

It is perhaps true that Indochina's significance to the United States has been exaggerated by Presidential rhetoric and that, originally, there was never need to commit American prestige so intensely to the area. Yet, should history conclude the initial judgment was faulty, it is unavoidable now that the validity of U.S. power and determination will be judged internationally by its application in Southeast Asia.

We have said this to ourselves so often that it has come to be a widely accepted truism. Even if the policy judgement endorsed by three administrations is finally labeled unwise, we are hoist by our own petard.

U.S. enterprise in Asia was recently symbolized by dispatch to the Bay of Bengal of the nuclear carrier by that name in an effort to halt India's dissolution of Pakistan and to dam the eastward flow of Soviet influence. The Enterprise policy sought also to reassure China and gain Peking's help in securing a compromise Vietnam settlement.

None of this happened. Bolster-

ed by a bilateral treaty with Moscow and well-equipped with Russian ordnance, the Indians marched to an impressive victory last winter just as Giap, similarly armed if more discreetly encouraged, threatened to repeat the process elsewhere.

Meanwhile, Soviet influence gains steadily in South, Southeast and Southwest Asia, reaching down the Indian Ocean to Mauritius. With a quarter of Moscow's army stationed along the Chinese border, implicitly cautioning Peking against any tricks, it is plain that the Brezhnev Doctrine suggests an Asian bloc favorable to Kremlin leadership, gaining new meaning.

Simultaneously, far to the west, a new treaty with Baghdad grants Moscow the right to install military bases and a Soviet submarine facility is under construction in Somalia. All this leads Britain to conclude—as Secretary Rogers just heard here—that Moscow is seeing three related long-range goals: (1) to outflank China from the south; (2) to exclude U.S. influence from Asia's mainland; (3) to squeeze the petroleum routes on which Europe's economy depends.

The British, glum about Vietnam prospects and the chances of arming a worsening global balance, see the need for patient, long-range planning. They would like to counter the massive Russian naval building program, despite arms control negotiations,

and stress the need for improving U.S. relations with India.

London does not see New Delhi as irrevocably wedded to Moscow's cause and sees its event participation in a new Middle East security system. It repeats Mrs. Gandhi's insistence on truly independent action and India's potential more than Washington. It has American generals who are impoverished Bangladesh may be a thaw U.S.-Indian relations.

There is no disposition here to resurrect a cold war spirit. There is also no disposition to ignore future dangers in the wake of emotional moods. The Russians are eager for détente but are by disposition cautious.

Therefore, even while aware of the chances of arming a Vietnam balance, they would like to take precautionary measures to be aware and alert to the dangers of any possible escalation.

Emphasis

The primordial emphasis laid by Britain now on the way of joining the Common Market is that nothing should be done in a determination to keep rope strong. At all costs, Moscow's persistent efforts to unite the Atlantic alliance must be frustrated.

No one here forgets the misjudgment of an American President, made by Khrushchev after he met Kennedy in Vienna, produced the awfully dangerous Cuba confrontation. But Brezhnev makes a similarly roneous assessment of Nixon, other terrible crisis could perhaps in the Middle East. It is obviously urgent that semblance of order and rule be restored to the American world position and world peace. Britain, our steadiest ally, is eager to help. Perhaps, process will be abetted if a bit of golden silence now rules bold words. The high cost of rhetoric is apparent—it is not a rhetorical flourish, but a real accomplishment.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Eurobonds

Heavy Buying by Institutions Buoys Dollar Straight Market

By Carl Gewirtz

118. Heavy
national buying of dollar
the last week pumped fresh
after the issue into the European
their cash.
it was on the resale market
as much as \$30 in some
and about \$15 on average.
the primary market, the in-
vestment confirmed that the
percent level for less than
the 3 1/2 percent-rated borrow-
ings was viable.
The coupon level on dollar
bonds was the first time a
premium on the upward pres-
sure of rates for foreign denomi-
nations. Another, more major,
factor here was the decision to
use the scheduled domestic
issue, which had been ex-
pected with an 8 percent coupon.
The Finance Ministry and
underwriters had opposed the
use of the railway paying such
a low coupon and the delay is seen
as giving the chances of an
annual 7 1/2 percent rate and
the bankers to maintain the
15 percent level on foreign
bonds.
The number of bankers credited
with enthusiasm for straight
bonds to the entry of Japa-
nese underwriters and bank-
ers, who have been able to
offer bonds once they were
on a recognized exchange,
recently won permission to
offer to bonds that will be
convertible. This change opened
a new business of co-managing
bonds to Japanese securities
and this in turn has creat-
ed new interest in Tokyo for
convertible bonds.
The Japanese are expected to
down a significant volume of
convertibles, especially as such in-
vestments will be in the national in-
terest. Buying dollars with their
help will reduce the nation's

embarrassingly large supply of
dollars.
The becalmed situation on for-
eign exchange markets has also
helped the bonds continue to
sell. The calm encourages a feeling that
the Dec. 15 rates are here to stay
for a while and that the dollar,
trading at the lower range of its
permissible limit, can either stay
where it is or go higher—which
means that exchanging other cur-
rencies into dollars at this point
is about as attractive a rate
of exchange as can be hoped for.
Convertible bonds continue to
generate the most excitement in
the current market, despite the
mid-week downturn in Wall Street
prices. Demand for the Ameri-
can Express issue was so strong
that the company was able to
raise \$40 million at more favorable
terms than originally envisioned.
The coupon on the 15-year issue
was set at 4 1/4 percent, down
from 4 1/2 percent that had been
indicated, and the conversion pre-
mium, expected in the area of
15 percent, was set at 16 1/2
percent. Priced at par, the issue
was subsequently quoted at 103
bid, 104 asked.
There are two convertibles on
offer. International Chemical &
Nuclear Corp. of California is
offering \$15 million through an
outside financial subsidiary with
a coupon of 5 1/4 percent and a
conversion premium of between
10 and 12 percent expected.
Slater Walker, the U.K. invest-
ment and banking group, is in
the market with two issues. One
is a 15-year convertible of \$30
million, expected to sell at 5 1/4
percent coupon and conversion
premium of around 10 percent.
The second is a 15-year sterling/
DM issue totalling \$2 million. Sub-
scribers will pay for the bonds
in sterling but will have the op-

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week April 30	Prior Week April 23	1971 May 1
Commodity Index.....	112.1	112.7	108.9
*Currency in circ.....	\$50,688,000	\$50,523,000	\$56,715,000
*Total Loans.....	\$87,329,000	\$87,254,000	\$93,270,000
Steel prod (tons).....	2,715,000	2,694,000	2,960,000
Auto production.....	193,657	188,519	197,361
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	2,551,000	2,500,000	2,522,000
Freight car loadings.....	537,504	530,494	537,040
*Elec. Pow. kw-hr.....	31,064,000	31,497,000	32,641,000
Business failures.....	215	204	273

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Feb.	Prior Month	1971
Employed	80,822,000	80,638,000	78,478,000
Unemployed	4,912,000	5,071,000	4,888,000
Industrial production ..	100.0	100.2	105.7
*Personal Income	\$856,900,000	\$862,000,000	\$832,490,000
*Money supply	\$231,400,000	\$228,500,000	\$217,700,000
Consumer's Price Index ..	123.8	123.2	119.4
	Jan.	Prior Month	1971
Contracts	163	160	117
*Mfrs. inventories	\$100,750,000	\$100,550,000	\$100,880,000
*Exports	\$4,220,700	\$3,855,000	\$3,735,700
*Imports	\$4,589,600	\$4,732,300	\$3,860,400

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by W. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

tion of taking payments of interest and principal in either currency. The sterling-DM conversion rate will be fixed at the time of the pricing on the basis of official parities, with £1 about equal to 8.4 DM. A coupon of 7 1/4 percent is expected for all practical purposes makes this a DM bond. The half-point premium over current DM bonds is said to be both a concession to the market, as this is the company's maiden venture into Eurobonds, and a reflection of its relative credit standing. Demand for the convertible part of the offering is said to be high. The bonds are sold at the straight dollar bonds on offer, all for 15 years (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

N.Y. Stock Exchange Prices Slip During Week But Analysts See a Basic Strength in Market

By Thomas E. Mullaney
NEW YORK, May 7 (UPI)—A

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT).—A few weeks ago, when the stock market was proceeding strongly and blithely to new highs in some indexes, Wall Street talk indicated that stock prices might have to undergo a correction of some dimension before the market could pierce the magic and elusive 1,000 level in the Dow-Jones industrial stock barometer.

The correction came to pass early last week—and it was a fairly substantial one, with the leading market averages sustaining their biggest losses of the year. However, the skid stopped in the latter part of the week and the tempo of trading remained moderate throughout the market's sinking spell—both encouraging omens.

Now the key questions in the financial community are: Has the consolidating phase run its course? If not, how long will it last, and how deeply will the downturn push?

The consensus among market observers seemed to be that, while further profit-taking might be in store to drag the market somewhat lower, no rout is in prospect, unless a major debacle develops in Vietnam. There is believed to be sufficient underlying strength in the market to provide renewed buoyancy before long.

It was noteworthy that stock prices moved strongly upward on two days last week when rumors circulated in Paris that some progress was being made in secret Vietnam peace talks. The reports were subsequently denied by the United States.

The fundamental supportive forces for the stock market are the expanding economy, rising profits, an adequate supply of investable funds and a not excessively high level of interest rates.

To be sure, though, the market

had ample excuses for its sharp downward course early last week in the deteriorating Vietnam military situation and in the uncertainty enveloping the controls program and the outlook for corporate profits.

It also had history on its side. For various reasons, stock prices frequently slide in May, and indeed they have in the last seven years.

The stock market displayed considerable concern that corporate profitability would come under greater restriction in the months ahead as a result of various directives from the Price Commission. But there was a tendency in business and financial circles to

Amex and C

believe that there might be more bark than bite in the current noise over rising profits.

Obviously, Wall Street was relying on previous pronouncements from top administrative sources that higher profits would have to be encouraged to assure the capital investment needed to spur the economy and nourish confidence.

There was also the effort last week by Herbert Stein, President Nixon's chief economic adviser, to allay business fears that the Nixon administration was seeking to limit corporate profits.

"I hope businessmen will not jump to conclusions about what is going on," he said in an address to

Over-Counter

a blue-ribbon business audience at the Economic Club of New York. Nevertheless, business has been

served notice by the Price Commission that earnings and profit margins will come under greater scrutiny and that price increases will be more difficult to justify under productivity standards just published.

Productivity Gains

The productivity-increase figures vary widely for various industries, of course, but they average about 3.8 percent for manufacturers and 3.3 percent for all

industries. The Price Commission said these figures should reduce the average price increase that business could obtain to about 2.8 percent from 3.2 percent.

The panel has already rejected some applications for price increases and ordered some price rollbacks. It has also frozen the prices of all companies that were

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT).—Declining prices marked a slow week of trading on the American Stock Exchange. At the end of the week the index was at 27.53, down 0.43 from the previous Friday's level. Volume shrank to 19.83 million shares from 21.68 million.

There was some evidence that more institutions were in the market because the number of sizeable blocks traded increased to 50 from 36. Syntex led the most active list with 511,200 shares changing hands. Its final price was 86 1/4, up 1 3/8 on the week. The previous week Syntex suffered a sharp setback, losing about 26 points as a result of a dispute with a contract customer over a patent.

The big movers during the week included Leath & Company, up 6 to close at 35 1/4. Leath, a chain of furniture stores, recently became listed and has been attracting attention.

Entron lost 1 7/8 for the week, and by so doing was one of the largest percentage losers because its shares closed at 4 3/8. The sharp drop came on Friday when the company said it could not pay two notes to creditors totaling \$1.8 million due last Wednesday. The creditors apparently have given the company an extension pending efforts to consummate a plan to sell its cable television interest.

In the Over-the-Counter market the NASDAQ index for Industrials closed at 137.00, compared with 139.57 a week ago. The results were mixed with few startling changes.

Banks and insurance companies were described as generally unchanged in quiet trading.

Over-Counter Market

[illegible]

JAPAN PACIFIC FUND S.A.

Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on May 17th 1972 at 15.30 o'clock at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

Agenda

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
 2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the profit and loss statement and allotment of the results as of March 31st 1972.
 3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
 4. Resignation and nomination of a Director.
 5. Miscellaneous.
- There is no quorum requirement for the annual general meeting and these resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg
Amort 5 1/2%	112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2 +1/4
Amort 6 1/2%	108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 +1/4
Amort 7 1/2%	104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2 +1/4
Amort 8 1/2%	100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2 +1/4
Amort 9 1/2%	96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2 +1/4
Amort 10 1/2%	92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2 +1/4
Amort 11 1/2%	88 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2 +1/4
Amort 12 1/2%	84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2 +1/4
Amort 13 1/2%	80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2 +1/4
Amort 14 1/2%	76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 +1/4
Amort 15 1/2%	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2 +1/4
Amort 16 1/2%	68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 +1/4
Amort 17 1/2%	64 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2 +1/4
Amort 18 1/2%	60 1/2 60 1/2 60 1/2 +1/4
Amort 19 1/2%	56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2 +1/4
Amort 20 1/2%	52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2 +1/4
Amort 21 1/2%	48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2 +1/4
Amort 22 1/2%	44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2 +1/4
Amort 23 1/2%	40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2 +1/4
Amort 24 1/2%	36 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2 +1/4
Amort 25 1/2%	32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2 +1/4
Amort 26 1/2%	28 1/2 28 1/2 28 1/2 +1/4
Amort 27 1/2%	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 +1/4
Amort 28 1/2%	20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2 +1/4
Amort 29 1/2%	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1/4
Amort 30 1/2%	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2 +1/4
Amort 31 1/2%	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 +1/4
Amort 32 1/2%	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 +1/4
Amort 33 1/2%	0 1/2 0 1/2 0 1/2 +1/4

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg
Amort 5 1/2%	112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2 +1/4
Amort 6 1/2%	108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 +1/4
Amort 7 1/2%	104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2 +1/4
Amort 8 1/2%	100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2 +1/4
Amort 9 1/2%	96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2 +1/4
Amort 10 1/2%	92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2 +1/4
Amort 11 1/2%	88 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2 +1/4
Amort 12 1/2%	84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2 +1/4
Amort 13 1/2%	80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2 +1/4
Amort 14 1/2%	76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 +1/4
Amort 15 1/2%	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2 +1/4
Amort 16 1/2%	68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 +1/4
Amort 17 1/2%	64 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2 +1/4
Amort 18 1/2%	60 1/2 60 1/2 60 1/2 +1/4
Amort 19 1/2%	56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2 +1/4
Amort 20 1/2%	52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2 +1/4
Amort 21 1/2%	48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2 +1/4
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Amort 29 1/2%	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1/4
Amort 30 1/2%	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2 +1/4
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Amort 32 1/2%	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 +1/4
Amort 33 1/2%	0 1/2 0 1/2 0 1/2 +1/4

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE (EUROPE)

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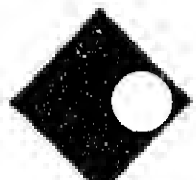
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New issue



Le Plessis-Belleville, Oise, France

Swiss Francs 3,000,000

6 1/2% Swiss Francs Bonds of 1972 Due 1987

The bonds have been underwritten by the following Swiss banks:

BANQUE GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER S.A.

CREDIT LYONNAIS (Agence de Genève)

BANCA DELLA SVIZZERA ITALIANA

May 8, 1972.

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Bank Stock Quarterly

Published by

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New York, N. Y. 10005

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- How Banks Are Doing
- Should Loan Losses Be Counted? A Test of Full and Fair Disclosure
- Net Operating Earnings and the Bottom Line
- 61 Banks & Bank Holding Companies: Position, Earnings, Loan Losses, Market Multiples
- 34 Bank Holding Companies: Selected Statistics
- "Potential Competition" On Appeal
- SEC In A Fish-Bowl

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Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg

Amort 5 1/2%	112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2 +1/4
Amort 6 1/2%	108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 +1/4
Amort 7 1/2%	104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2 +1/4
Amort 8 1/2%	100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2 +1/4
Amort 9 1/2%	96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2 +1/4
Amort 10 1/2%	92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2 +1/4
Amort 11 1/2%	88 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2 +1/4
Amort 12 1/2%	84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2 +1/4
Amort 13 1/2%	80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2 +1/4
Amort 14 1/2%	76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 +1/4
Amort 15 1/2%	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2 +1/4
Amort 16 1/2%	68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 +1/4
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Amort 33 1/2%	0 1/2 0 1/2 0 1/2 +1/4

(Continued on Page 11)

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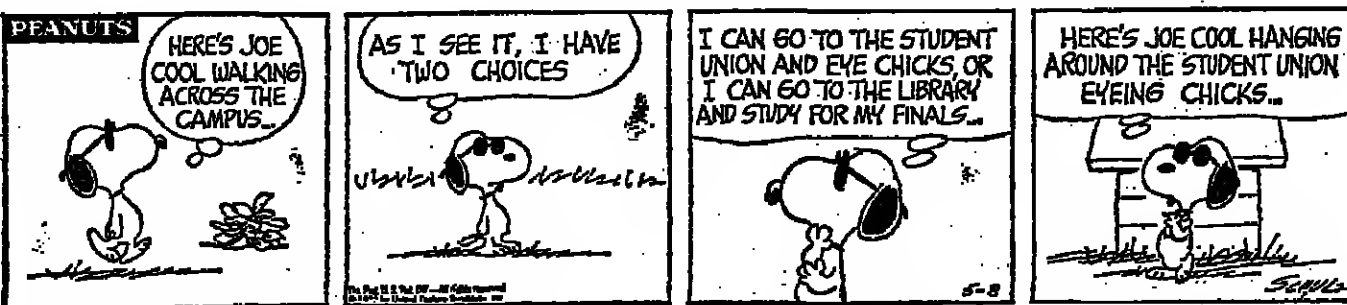
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PEANUTS



B.C.



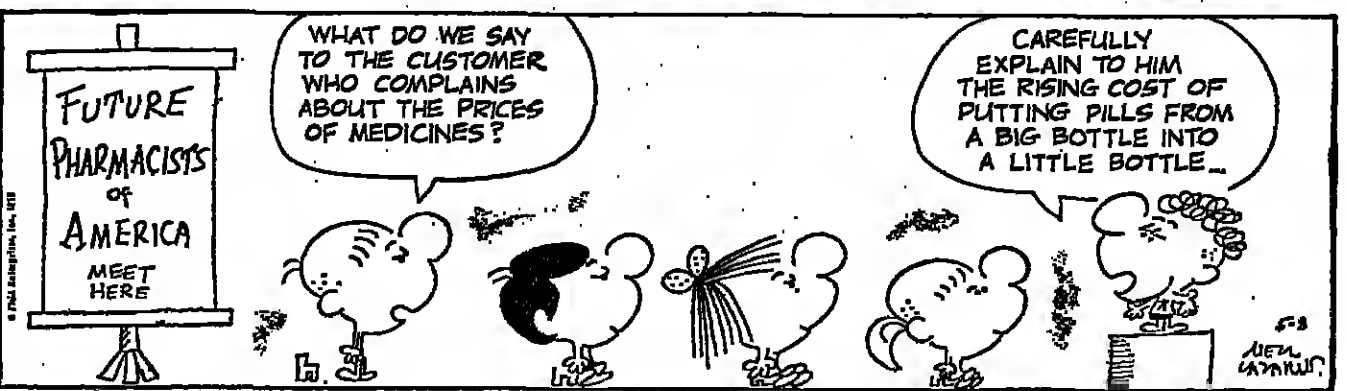
L.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



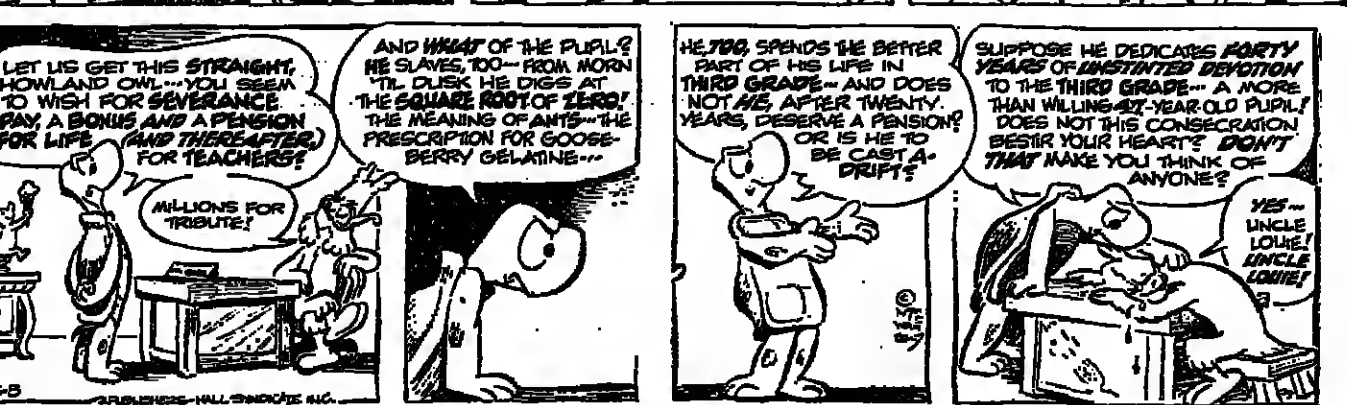
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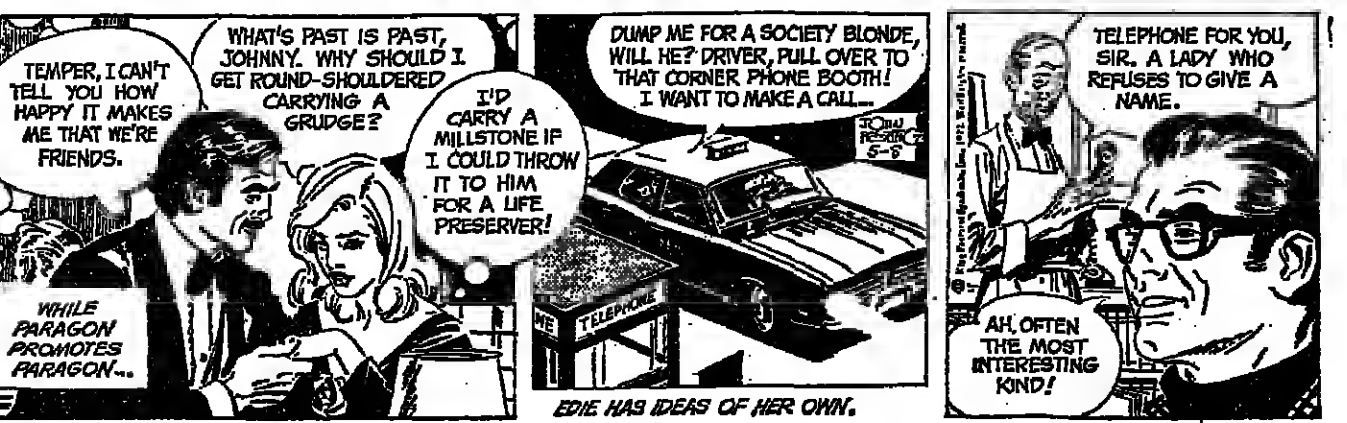
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened this hand with one spade, West made a preemptive jump to three diamonds and North doubled, showing some high-card strength rather than a desire for a penalty. His partner went to game in spades.

The opening lead was the ace of diamonds, followed by the queen. South won in dummy with the king, played the spade jack and covered with his own queen. West produced the king. Obviously, a club shift would have given the defense two more tricks to defeat the contract, but West did not know that. He played the heart jack which seemed safe, and South took brilliant advantage of his opportunity.

After winning the heart ace and drawing trumps he knew that West had begun with exactly six diamonds (his partner had played two) and exactly three spades. The other cards were likely to be divided two-two, since he had not tried for a ruff on opening lead. Furthermore, East was now

marked with the ace-queen of clubs, since with either of those cards West would have overcalled two diamonds instead of three.

South continued to lead trumps until he reached this position:

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH
♠ K7	♠ 10	♠ 98	♠ AQ
♥ KJ	♥ 10	♥ 98	♥ AQ
♦ KJ	♦ 10	♦ 98	♦ AQ
♣ KJ	♣ 10	♣ 98	♣ AQ

South led his last trump, discarded the club jack from dummy and East was helpless. If he had discarded a heart, South would have overtaken the queen with the king and scored his tenth trick with dummy's seven. East therefore discarded the club queen, which turned out no better. South cashed the heart queen and led a club, forcing East to lead a heart at the finish to dummy's king.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

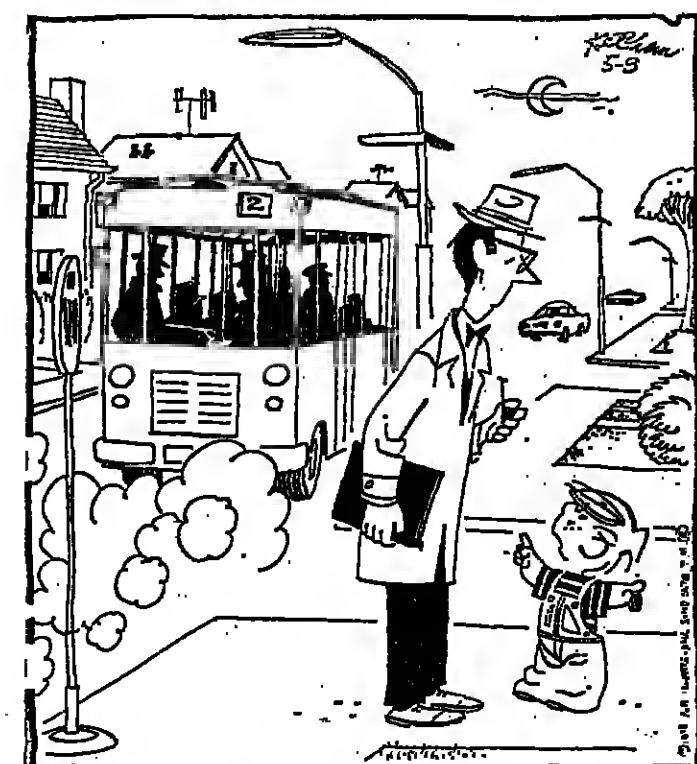
HALLE	PICKIE	MABEL
AMIR	ELIJAH	MOLLIE
MOVIE	REELS	GOOSE
KENTUCKY	DERBY	
WEST	MAINE	
ENSURE	PORTRAITS	
REPET	HENNA	LOIT
AWARD	CEDES	COKE
SEVEN	CHAIY	MSANER
EDDOR	ADON	WANG
GEN	MAIST	
SARATOGA	CHIPS	
MERIT	TALK	CROW
ARISE	OGLE	LONG
YEARS	EAST	EDGE

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	West	North	East
1 ♠	3 ♦	Dbl.	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ace.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUBEN

ORVAS

SHRAIG

TORFIP

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LIAMA, BOOTH, MARTYR, CHERUS

Answers: Set everyone's inside dancing! — "B-ALL-IT"

BOOKS

THE MALCONTENTS

By C. P. Snow, Scribner's, 277 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

It would be difficult to imagine anyone with less natural aptitude for writing fiction than C.P. Snow. Nor does he seem to have improved on his original endowment. He ignores most of what 20th-century fiction has learned: to eliminate the superfluous; to show rather than tell; to use the rhythms of spoken language; to move without creating. Unfortun-

ately, his fiction lacks the gentleness of 19th-century novels as well: the warmth; the rooted sense of time and place; the homely humor; the known qualities of a finite world. He is at once clumsier than an old-fashioned writer and more synthetic than a modern one.

His characters are forever explaining their feelings by musings parenthetically on them, though these feelings are usually so elementary as to be immediately obvious. As if this were not enough, as if we might have missed both the fact and the afterthought, Lord Snow adds the reflections and surmises of other characters on the first character, so that we see him or her in a three-way mirror, standing stock-still, foursquare and flatfooted.

Every action or utterance is flanked by a series of grimaces that somehow its emotional tone. In an effort to will his characters into existence, the author is always reciting their attributes, their frowns, fushes, blinches, faces shadowed by pain, hard or soft or sharp voices, hot or cool tempers. They jeer, jibe, taunt, break or burst out, chuckle, intervene, shout or cry bitterly or spontaneously, stare or glare in defiance or incredulity. In most respects, Lord Snow's style—as well as his Weltanschauung—seems to be modeled on Helen MacInnes's.

Not a working-class boy, approaches "on his heavy cyclist's thighs." When Stephen is silent, the author explains that he "did not utter." His dander up, "Stephen's mouth twitched in a hard, Nordic, fighting smile." In the thick of a crisis, two characters—"appetite having its own tactless way"—find themselves "shamefully hungry." Some 60-odd pages before the end of the book, the author destroys, by a parenthetical, any shred of suspense still at large in the plot.

The plot in question is all but incredible, coming from a man of Lord Snow's station and presumable sophistication. If "generation gap" is a cliché to us, it is still not news to him. A group of university students have stumbled on a "scandal." An important political figure, a Tory member of the "shadow cabinet," is discovered to be a shamlord, packing blacks like sardines into a row of tenements. The students, who call themselves "the core," are a diagrammatic cross-section of contemporary youth: one brilliant but Hamlet-like

idealist; one aberrant, missionary-like upperclass boy; one bishop's daughter; one "decadent" drug user; one rich girl of easy virtue one young Emma Goldman styl, named Emma; one Jewish intellectual. They decide to expose the "rotten" minister, after idealistically bribing his subordinator to incriminate him.

But alas! there is a leak in the core and their plans are discovered. The tables are turned: the subordinator is given a bigger bribe by the other side. The drug-bummed decadent and the angry proletarian are threatened with prosecution. At strategy meeting, someone slips LSD into the Jewish intellectual's drink and he falls, jumps or is pushed out of the window to his death. Meanwhile, like thunder in the wings, the issues—more political, personal, philosophical—are remorselessly rebashed in kindergarten terms.

It turns out that the Jew was the leak, the traitor, and since he is the only Jew in "the core," this has the unfortunate effect of seeming like anti-Semitism. The author had represented him as a staunch and grateful defender of the Establishment he had taken him in, the tradition Bernard, might have given a fresh turn to the story—but it is never made clear why he defected. A desire for power and money is dutifully discussed, but inconclusively.

The decadent and the lower-class boy are to be given suspended sentences and dismissed from the university. They are both charged with possession of "cannabis," and Stephen intends to testify, in answer to the imperatives of his conscience, that the latter never used it. As result of all he's been through, Stephen falls exhausted into the arms of marriage. The scales have fallen from his eyes and he professes his hand to the bishop's daughter, who, in his father's opinion, "would just about do" from a social standpoint. The angry young proletarian with the heavy cyclist's thighs will go back to the factories and home from within. The drugdealer will, presumably, continue as he is. The missionary-minded boy is off to Calcutta. "Where things can be worse. I'll find a job in hospital." The sexually accented modating girl will try to follow him. Emma must have exhausted the author's powers of invention for she simply disappears.

For all the moralizing in the book, one has no idea, after finishing it, what the moral is. Is not like Lord Snow to toy with ambiguity, but who knows? If fictive contact with the you may have infected him. If y lie down with dogs, you may up with ticks.

Mr Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD—By Will We

ACROSS												
1	Beach	45	Griot	22	Cigar							
5	Lady of the house	46	Powder	24	Ulna, e.g.							
10	Pahlavi	47	Tony recipient	25	Fisting gear							
14	Declare	50	In a flowery way	26	Work areas							
15	Sports place	54	Crop	27	Grotto locale							
16	Box-car	55	Rice dish	28	Rose's friend							
17	French relative	57	View	29	et al.							
18	Strain	58	Expectation	30	Western hill							
19	Snowy and hoot	59	Dark	31	Seas of prose							
20	Offstage V.I.P.	60	River to Baltic	32	Pooh author							
22	Fence posts	61	Jug	33	Targets of							
23	Engendered	62	Rings	34	sprays							
24	Nasty one	63	Pry	35	Small-scale copy							
25	Fish-cleaning gadget	DOWN										
29	Benefit	1	Bridge access	37	Queenly name							
30	Naughty one	2	Word with green or glades	38	Demeanor							
33	Behavior patterns	3	Despot	41	Comic-strip character							
34	Form the basis of	4	Like an aspen	42	Control							
36	Think	5	Golf tourney	46	Follow							
37	Eroded	6	To the teeth	47	Pain							
38	Linden trees	7	Horned animal	48	Roast							
39	Rich in significance	8	Collection of stories	49	Measuring device							
41	Academic bore	9	Spoil	50	Jar							
42	Family member	10	Piglet	51	Jaro root							
43	Sup	11	Animal sound	52	Drugs							
44	Gives the slip to	12	Competent	53	Responsive, as a ship							
		13	"Bonanza" character	55	Pet-store offering							
		21	Throne claimant	56	Chemical suffix							

